

Research team makes study of grasshopper

NASHVILLE — The common grasshopper is playing a significant role in Meharry Medical College's research laboratories as a team studies the growth-promoting activities of Vitamin B12 and two pigments.

Meharry physiologist Dr. Landry E. Burgess has spent 45,000 man-hours in the study of the reddish-brown and purplish-brown compounds found in grasshoppers which are similar to Vitamin B12.

The reddish-brown compound can stimulate growth and counteract anemia. The compound also prolonged life in mice treated with it and protected rats from excessive liver fat.

Associated with Dr. Burgess are Dr. D. T. Rolfe, professor of physiology and dean of the medical school, and Mrs. Marion P. Coles, research assistant. The studies are financed under National Health Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases grants.

AFL-CIO Jim-Crow Plans in Norfolk Stymied

By Evelyn Cunningham

NEW YORK—Despite the promise of integrated facilities for the Virginia State AFL-CIO convention in Norfolk next month, A. Philip Randolph has demanded "drastic action" by top labor leadership on the grounds that the convention was initially set up on a segregated housing, entertainment and dining basis.

While the controversy was reported settled last week, Mr. Randolph took issue with the "spirit and letter" of the Convention Call, issued May 26, 1961, which set up an almost totally segregated program.

In the Call, the Virginia organization directed its white delegates to mail their reservation forms

directly to the hotels of their choice.

"Negro delegates," the Call said, "should mail their reservation forms to David D. Alston, executive board member . . ." with a notation that "accommodations for our Negro delegates are not plentiful, so President Boyd has appointed Executive Board Member David D. Alston as chairman of a housing committee to provide for their comfort insofar as is possible . . ."

THE CALL further stated that "We are pleased to note, however, that the management of the Golden Triangle has promised to serve luncheon to our Negro delegates, in a private dining room, on the three days of the convention" (Aug. 28-30).

Regarding entertainment, the Call stated that "the dance

for the white delegates will be held in the Golden Triangle. Negro delegates will dance in the new and spacious, air-conditioned hall of the Longshoremen's Local 1248."

In a strong, uncompromising letter to the 29 members of the executive council of the AFL-CIO, Mr. Randolph, who is a vice presi-

dent, urged President George Meany to advise the Virginia State AFL-CIO "that their housing and entertainment plan for the delegates is in violation of the constitution of the AFL-CIO; that officials be told that there be absolutely no distinction made among delegates in housing and entertaining them, and that the racially discriminatory plan set forth in the Convention Call be scrapped, discarded, thrown out; that the officials be advised that if the racially discriminatory housing and entertainment plan is not abolished, the AFL-CIO will lift the charter of the Virginia State AFL-CIO, 30 days following the end of the convention; that all of the AFL-CIO state bodies especially in the South, be advised and ordered to bring their policies and practices into compliance with the construction of the AFL-CIO banning race bias within six months following the end of these meetings of the executive council . . . ; that the president of the AFL-CIO institute an investigation of the racial policies and practices of the central labor bodies in the cities of the South."

LAST WEEK, the Negro American Labor Council requested Mr. Randolph to urge Mr. Alston to resign as chairman of a "jim-crow housing committee."

Members of the council viewed the Norfolk situation as "another example of the widening gap between the Negro and labor communities."

Reached by The Courier in Norfolk, Mr. Alston said that the original Convention Call had gone out without his knowledge or consent.

He said that he and an NAACP representative had made full arrangements for Negro delegates to be housed at the Golden Triangle and to participate in all convention activities on an integrated basis.

MR. ALSTON said that he had lodged no protest over the original arrangements, and had made no announcement of the plans because of a fear that the Harry Byrd machine which commands

the state's Democratic party would use the development to make political capital against opposition forces linked to labor. (Byrd candidates won the primary by 60 per cent.)

Mr. Alston also emphasized that arrangements for integrated facilities had been made before Mr. Randolph's letter of protest was sent out.

In New York, Mr. Randolph told The Courier that the Convention Call, setting up segregated facilities, was a matter of public record and "reflected the manner in which the Virginia organization wanted the convention conducted."

HE SAID that NALC had launched an all-out drive to break down discrimination in Southern conventions.

"This requires," he said, "a straightforward, uncompromising position by top leadership. It is time for drastic action, such as lifting the charter of a state organization. Something has got to be done now to set an example." Mr. Randolph stressed the necessity for target dates. He also warned that Negroes are rapidly becoming "disenchanted by the AFL-CIO."

AFL-CIO Jim-crow Dance Stirs Hassle

Randolph Urges

Alston Resign

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president, again urged David Alston, Virginia labor leader, to resign as chairman of the housing committee and call off a segregated dance in connection with the Virginia State AFL-CIO convention in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 28-30.

The initial call for the convention set up separate sleeping, dining and entertainment facilities for Negro and white delegates. Alston was named chairman of the housing committee that would seek housing and eating quarters for Negro delegates.

Early protests from local unionist and from Randolph brought a change in the plans, permitting integrated housing and dining for all the delegates. However, Virginia officials were adamant about the dances, scheduled as part of the convention.

THERE WILL BE a dance for white delegates and another for Negroes. The former will be held in the Golden Triangle Hotel and the latter at the hall of the Longshoremen's Local 1248.

In a strong letter to Alston on Friday, Randolph reminded him of a meeting they had last month in Washington, D. C. with George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO. Randolph termed the meeting "helpful but not wholly satisfactory."

He pointed out that in the face of the Princess Anne County school cases and the Freedom Riders, he found it "incredible and distressing" that the Virginia

State AFL-CIO considered it proper to stage a "black dance and a white dance." He said the action served to "discourage brave Negro students by giving sanction to a flagrant and inexcusable act of racial bias."

MR. RANDOLPH said that if Mr. Alston resigned as chairman of the housing committee and

called off the black dance, it would have "tremendous educational value for black and white delegates alike, and would also awaken and challenge" the whole labor movement to the significance of "sound trade union morality."

He added that the Virginia State AFL-CIO "cannot help the cause of organized labor by a black and white dance, but will only set it back." He appealed to Mr. Alston to "take action to eliminate this stigma and disgrace."



FUTURE SCIENTISTS OF AMERICA — The ninth annual fair and plant show was at Parker High School in the auditorium, March 28-29. The theme was "Achieving Excellence in an Age of Science." A total of 566 projects and 294 plants

Projects rated as best in the show were: Leon Brown - (Constructions) first place; A. Infrared Heat Detector, R. Anemometer, C. Electric Brain, D. Atmospheric Voltage Tester, Louis Jordan - second place; High Performance Solid Fuel Rocket, other projects winners were: Mercer Givhan; Echo I Satellite and Static Electricity, Brenda Hodges; Abnormal Hearts, Carolyn Nolan; Blood Typing, Ernestine Coats; Nuclear Energy, John Henderson; Conductor Tester; Janice Smith; Elements Essential to Life.

Percy Williams; Architecture Design of Building, Ulysses Chatman; Incubator and Record Player receiving Radio Waves, Janice Smith; Alcohol Thermometer, Billy Willis; Electric Doorbell, Jacqueline Smith; Crystallization, Jerome Hunter, Scientific Brainiac, Andrew Thedford; Fish and Plant Aquarium, Oliver Cooper, Production of Electricity, Ida Harris; Rarities, Estelle Crayton and Ruby Emery; Brain of Bird.

A total of 2354 students, teachers and visitors attended the affair. Mrs. M. W. Phillips was the chairman, Mrs. L. W. Wiggins was the publicity chairman, Prof. R. C. Johnson is the principal.



DR. CLARENCE B. OWENS
TO PRESENT RESEARCH PAPER — Dr. Clarence B. Owens, professor of agronomy, Florida A&M University, will present a research paper on "The Chemical Control of Weeds in Liberia, West Africa" before the Weeds Society of America in St. Louis, Mo., December 11. This data was compiled from an experimental project conducted by Dr. Owens while heading the Agronomic Research Program in Liberia under the United States Government Technical Assistance Program during a two-year period (1957-58). FAMU staff photo by Horace Jones Jr.

2 Scientists At Howard U. Come Up With Cancer Data

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A physicist enrolled in Howard University's graduate school and his colleague in science at the U.S. Geological Survey had a space geology experiment in progress last May when "blind research" led them into a significant discovery about magnetism in the dreaded cancer cell.

Cancer study was not a part of the original project, but the shot in the dark brought results which give promise of aiding medical men with another means of identifying malignant tissues in the all-out war against cancer.

Originally, scientists Arthur Thorpe of Howard and Frank Senftle of the Geological Survey wanted to know about the chemical composition and magnetic properties of crystals formed by the fusion of several types of terrestrial rocks or sands at a temperature of more than 2,000 degrees centigrade.

AIM OF TEST — Their aim was to test a new, highly-sensitive gauge which they had developed called a "magnetic susceptibility balance," and to see if magnetic susceptibility could be used in geological research.

The physicists were working simultaneously on this and other projects when Marshall Garrett, a high school student from Charlottesville, Va., sought their aid in finding a research project which he might enter in a national high school science scholarship contest. This was in June, 1959.

Thorpe, also employed by the Geological Survey, momentarily suspended his observations of tektites, calcites, and other mineral substances to assist the youngster. He tutored the student and assigned him to a research project on dry tissues. Soon, the

youngster gained the information he needed and left. Several weeks later, Thorpe and Senftle found that their new 'balance' could be used effectively to measure magnetic susceptibility in geological research. Why, then, Thorpe wondered, couldn't the instrument be used to determine whether or not there is a detectable difference in the magnetic properties of normal and cancerous cells?—an extension of the project assigned to young Garrett.

TAKE STAB AT IT

Measuring magnetism was familiar to the physicists, but the penetrating studies in cancer research was not their field. They decided to take a stab at it anyway.

Setting up the equipment and getting cancer-innoculated live animals from the National Institute of Health, the scientists began work in the laboratories of Howard's Department of Physics. The experimental animals had been inoculated with human tissue—part normal, part cancerous. The inoculations produced cancerous liver tissue in the animals.

"We were experimenting in an unfamiliar field, although we had always wanted to measure the magnetic susceptibility of cancer tissue," Thorpe declared, adding:

"We took out the cancerous liver tissue before the animals died and measured the magnetism of it in contrast with that of normal tissue after freezing it in liquid nitrogen to temperatures as low as -350 degrees below zero Fahrenheit."

Breaking off pieces of the frozen tissue to measure its magnetism on the "balance," the physicists discovered that there was a marked difference in the magnetism of normal and cancer cells. They found that there was also a difference

in the way the cells froze.

Senftle stated: "Analysis seems to indicate that the chemical bonds between water and other molecules in normal tissue are broken down or weakened in cancerous tissue."

NEW AVENUE

This revelation, together with the knowledge that cancer cells contain more water than normal cells, suggests a new avenue of approach toward the goal of identifying and arresting the spread of cancer, Thorpe said.

In their experiment, Thorpe and Senftle relied on a quartz spring in the "balance" to measure the magnetic properties of the cells. Finer than a strand of hair, the spring is the nucleus of the instrument—stretching vertically in a glass tube about two-feet long. The spring is sensitive enough to measure individual parts of a tiny, single grain of mineral matter.

Tests with the gauge showed cancerous liver tissue in rats to be "unquestionably" less magnetic than normal cells. Further tests, according to Thorpe, revealed that the cause for this surprising difference was the type of ice formed within the frozen cells.

Water in normal cells is apparently held in a different way than is water in cancer cells, leading to a different kind of ice when frozen, the physicists discovered.

NEXT STEP

This investigation, Thorpe says, indicates that the next step to a better understanding of the initial observations should be a more penetrating study of the magnetic properties of various kinds of cells, normal as well as cancer, and a fundamental examination of the magnetic properties of ice formed in the frozen cells.

Thorpe, a 28-year-old native of Durham, N. C., who earned the Bachelor of Science degree (1954) and the Master of Science in physics (1959) from Howard, puts it this way:

"Our results seem promising, but much more research must be done before an opinion can be offered. It seems that we can now correlate more facts than we could before, but more study is still needed."

"Currently, we are not engaged in active research on the cancer project, but are theorizing. Our work to date has only involved measurement of the magnetism of cancer tissue, but I hope within another month or so we can direct active research toward finding out specifically what is wrong in cancer cells."

Thorpe has been invited to participate in an "International Conference on High Magnetic Fields," next November at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Their valuable research experiment was not the first time that magnetic fields have been used in the study of cancer, but it was the first time that such positive information regarding the magnetism of cancer cells has been established, according to the U.S. Department of Interior.

Senftle, a scientist with the Geological Survey for more than 10 years, was group chief of Nucleonics when he teamed up with Thorpe to do research at Howard in 1958. He is a 1947 graduate of the University of Toronto.

Thorpe and Senftle have opened a new avenue and perhaps a new era in man's fight against cancer. What do they think is needed now to continue the struggle? The answer:

"Penetrating study."

Waller Named Chemistry Professor At Academy

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., has appointed William H. Waller, of Durham, N.C., as assistant professor of chemistry.

Waller's appointment resulted from broadened recruitment activities of the Coast Guard. More vigorous recruitment among minority group members was carried out in accordance with President Kennedy's Executive Order for equal employment opportunities.

Waller has a Bachelor of Science degree from North Carolina College and a Master of Science degree in chemistry from Howard University. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, National Education Association and National Teachers' Association.

Waller was one of five new teachers added to the faculty of the Coast Guard Academy this year as a part of plan to replace many of the commissioned officer instructors with civilians. The policy was announced recently by Rear Admiral Stephen H. Evans, Academy Superintendent.

Other new civilian faculty members include John F. Murphy who will teach history; Gordon C. Winslow, instructor in physical education; Frederick B. Burckbuchler, Sr., Assistant Professor of physics; and Bruce S. Cathy who will teach engineering.

Could Lead To Breakthrough

Howard University

Scientists Make

Cancer Discovery

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Their aim was to test a new, highly-sensitive gauge which they had developed called a "magnetic susceptibility balance," and to see

if magnetic susceptibility could be used in geological research.

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SEVERAL WEEKS later, Mr. Thorpe and Senftle found that their new 'balance' could be used effectively to measure magnetic susceptibility in geological research. Why, then, Mr. Thorpe wondered, couldn't the instrument be used to determine whether or not there is a detectable differ-

ence in the magnetic properties of normal and cancerous cells? — an extension of the project assigned to young Garrett.

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SETTING UP the equipment and getting cancer-inoculated live animals from the National Institute of Health, the scientists began work in the laboratories of Howard's Department of Physics. The experimental animals had been inoculated with human tissue — part normal, part cancerous. The inoculations produced cancerous liver tissue in the animals.

"We had no idea what would happen. We were experimenting in an unfamiliar field, although we had always wanted to measure the magnetic susceptibility of cancer tissue," Mr. Thorpe declared, adding:

"WE TOOK out the cancerous live tissue before the animals died and measured the magnetism of it in contrast with that of normal

tissue after freezing it in liquid nitrogen to temperatures as low as -350 degrees below zero Fahrenheit."

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MR. SENFTLE stated: "Analysis seems to indicate that the chemical bonds between water and other molecules in normal tissue are broken down or weakened in cancerous tissue."

This revelation, together with the knowledge that cancer cells contain more water than normal cells, suggests a new avenue of approach toward the goal of identifying and arresting the spread of cancer, Mr. Thorpe said.

Mr. Thorpe, a 28-year-old native of Durham, N. C. who earned the Bachelor of Science degree (1954) and the Master of Science degree in physics (1959) from Howard, puts it this way:

"Our results seem promising, but much more research must be done before an opinion can be offered. It seems that we can now correlate more facts than we could before, but more study is still needed."

MESSRS. THORPE and Senftle said they decided to check the magnetic properties of cancer cells "just to see what happens."

Last May, after 23 months of intensive research, they found out what happened.

Their experiment, with its possibilities of being a major research breakthrough, has precipitated a flood of letters from scientists and medical men throughout the world seeking reprints of the paper they prepared following their discovery. The paper is called "Magnetic

Susceptibility of Normal Liver and Transplantable Hepatoma Tissue."

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on High Magnetic Fields," next November at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Their research experiment was not the first time that magnetic fields have been used in the study of cancer, but it was the first time that such positive information regarding the magnetism of cancer cells has been established, according to the U. S. Department of Interior.

A FEW YEARS ago, the Department says, Dr. Barnothy at the University of Budapest reported that in albino mice inoculated with certain types of cancer, there was a loss of tumor in five mice and complete recovery in four cases out of six for animals placed in a moderately high magnetic field. In contrast, the control animals which were similarly inoculated but kept out of the magnetic field, all died.

In Dr. Barnothy's experiment, the Department reported, analyses showed that the white-blood cell count in mice exhibited a significant drop while the animals were confined in a magnetic field; whereas the count increased to peak values more than 100 percent higher than normal when the mice were removed from the field.

THE PROMISE is there," said Morris Belkin of the National Cancer Institute upon learning of the Thorpe-Senftle discovery. Belkin thinks the physicists have discovered new qualities about water in malignant tissue that is of great potential significance to more knowledge about cancer.

Dr. Herman R. Branson, professor and head of the Department of Physics at How-

ard, has this to say of the Thorpe-Senftle experiment:

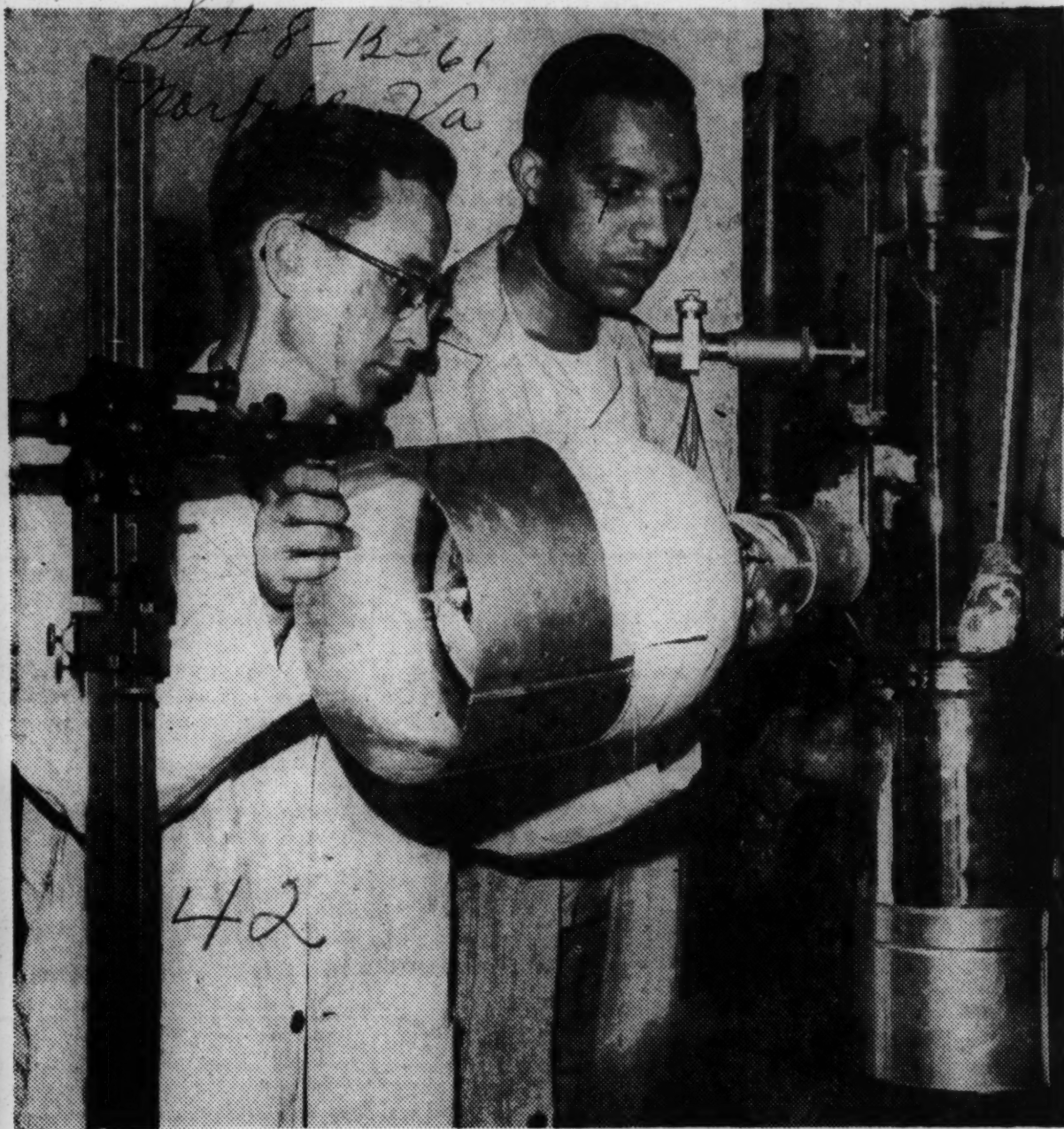
"THE RESULTS look quite significant. This is an area we've been pushing at Howard, and it may well be one of the most important pieces of research done at the university."

What about the scientists? Mr. Thorpe, who is studying

toward the Doctor of Philosophy degree in physics at Howard, has done research and prepared papers in the field of X-ray diffraction, nuclear physics and radioactive isotopes in addition to his work in magnetic susceptibility.

BEFORE TAKING up the blind experiment in cancer research, Mr. Thorpe devised an "Absolute Method of Measuring Magnetic Susceptibility" and joined Senftle in publishing a paper on the subject in "The Review of Scientific Instruments," (November, 1959).

Journal & Guide 2 Their Discovery Could Lead To Breakthrough



A discovery which could lead to a major breakthrough in cancer research was made by these two physicists, shown here at work in a physics laboratory at Howard University. They are Frank Senftle (left) and Arthur Thorpe, both physicists at the U. S. Geological Survey in Washington, D. C. While conducting studies on magnetic susceptibility, the scientists developed an instrument which can be used to detect the magnetic properties of normal and cancerous cells in experimental animals. Dr. Morris Belkin of the National Cancer Institute has described the discovery as one 'of great potential significance to more knowledge about cancer.'

Mr. Thorpe, a native of Durham, N. C., is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in physics at Howard. Dr. Senftle is a graduate of the University of Toronto. They have worked together as researchers at Howard University since 1958.

Dr. Barker On Staff Of Ill. Legislature

New Orleans, La.
BATON ROUGE, La.—One of the great services provided for legislative bodies in their writing of bills, acts and state laws is that of the research staff, which has as a primary function that of supplying background information and alternatives for action.

On such a staff for the Illinois Legislature is Dr. Twiley W. Barker, professor of Political Science at Southern University, now on special leave to the State of Illinois to serve one year in the capacity of research associate.

Among the chief items that Dr. Barker has compiled, research has been in the area of State Own Liquor Stores. As a member of the Legislative council, the Southern University professor supplies data on specific information needed by members of the General Assembly. He makes no recommendations relative to the consideration of legislation or particular policies apart from supplying background information and alternatives for action.

Having done his doctoral dissertation on State Liquor Monopolies in the United States at the University of Illinois, Dr. Barker, while a graduate student served as consultant to several sources seeking information on the liquor traffic.

A graduate of Southern University, 1948, Dr. Barker returned to the campus in 1949 with a MA degree from Illinois, later returning to Illinois for the doctors degree and back to Southern in 1955.

He is well known among sponsors of Bayou Boys and Girls States as he has worked with Dr. R. G. Higgins, the director, sin-

ce the inception of the organization, as it is held annually on Southern's campus.

Dr. Barker, a member of several learned societies and honorary groups, is on a year's leave for this special work with the Illinois Legislature. He will return to the University at the end of his assignment.

N. Y. Riot Charged To Race Mixing

New York (AP)—Colpful old Greenwich Village throbbed with anger and unrest Monday, in the wake of weekend rioting in Washington Square. Beatnik racial mingling was said to lie behind the uproar.

John Mitchell, owner of the Gaslight Cafe, a beatnik coffee house, said of regular Village residents: "These people don't like artists. They don't like the idea of seeing white girls with Negroes. And they want the politicians down here to drive us out. And the politicians, because they depend on their votes, are doing it."

The village has been seething for months over an invasion of bearded youths and unkempt girls—Negro and white—from other sections of the city.

Sunday, several hundred beatniks and others moved into Washington Square Park—the center of the Village—for a folk-singing session in defiance of a Parks Department ban. Parks Commissioner Newbold Morris said the ban was intended to "make Washington Square an attractive area for both passive and active recreation."

When police interfered with the folk-singing demonstration, battles broke out. There was shoving, fighting, screaming and egg-throwing. Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy said the demonstrators "entered the park determined to provoke incidents which would lead to arrest."

Murphy said he would investigate charges by spectators and demonstrators that police used unnecessary force in clearing the square.



The N.Y. Times New York Mon. 4-10-67 P.1
VIOLENCE IN WASHINGTON SQUARE: Policemen driving back demonstrators yesterday during the battle

The New York Times

Tech Aspirant Winner Of "Best Of Congress Award"

By HARMON G. PERRY

Washington High's loss of Billy White this June may well be Georgia Tech's gain.

The 17-year-old prep senior received another award in recognition of his adept abilities in science and mathematics when he received the "Best of Congress Award" at the third annual Science Congress for Atlanta's six high schools.

White is serious about his scientific pursuits, and has abandoned such extra school activities as the basketball team and glee club to devote more time to all the challenges of science and mathematics.

The youth is currently going through necessary steps for entry at Georgia Tech, where he hopes to study electrical engineering. For his entry in the science congress White received a gold key, a plaque and the right to represent Atlanta at the National Science Fair in Kansas City, Missouri, May 10-14.

The top winning exhibit by White was called "Comparison of the Set Theory With the Structure of Elements and Compounds." His presentation was the culmination of an idea that came to him last summer while attending a mathematics seminar at Atlanta University.

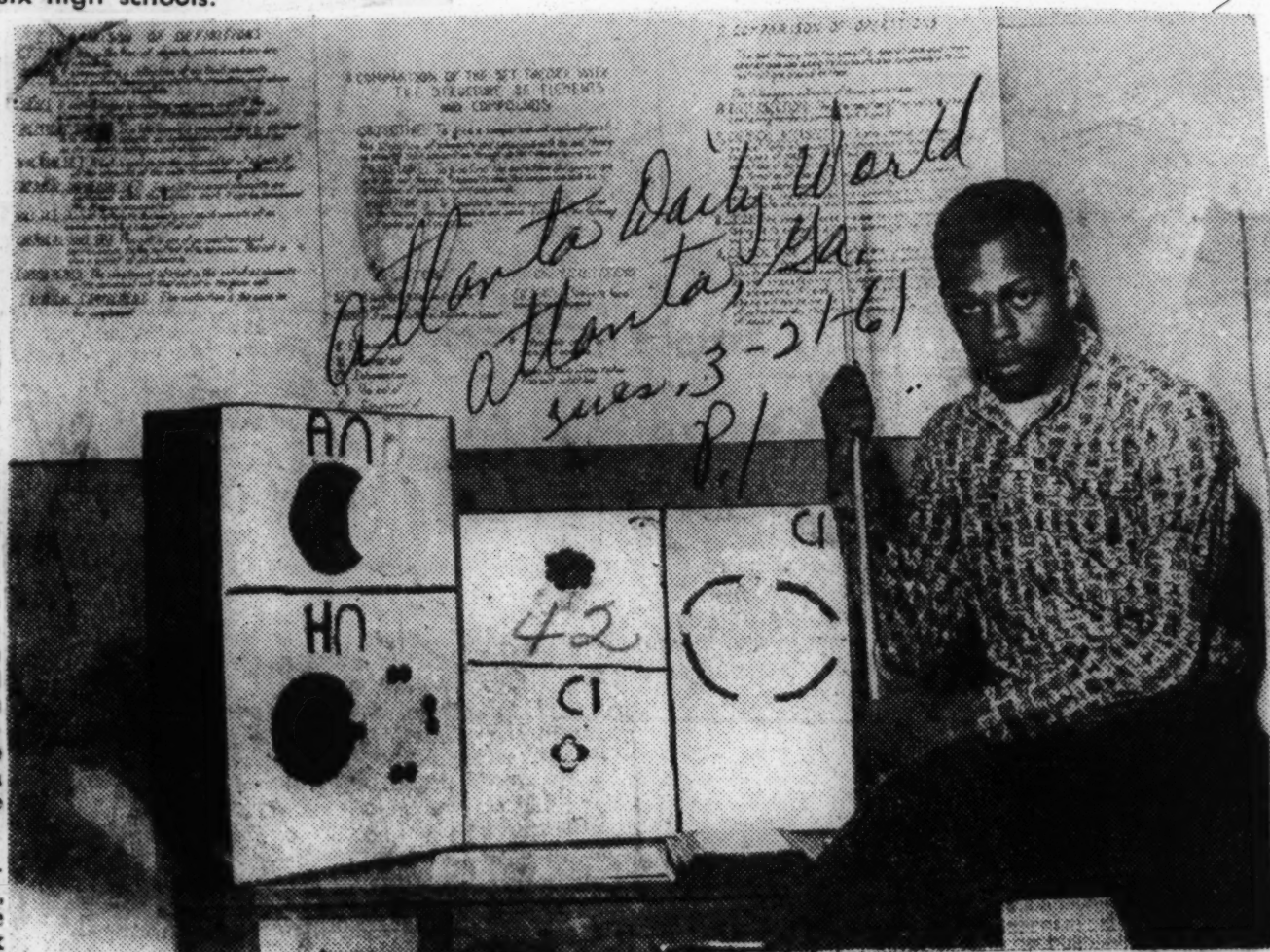
Grolier Award

The Grolier Award, given to the student having the best judged entry on the eighth and ninth grade level, went to Alan Brookins, an eighth grader at Price High. His entry was for a high impressive illustration of "How the Electrocardiograph Works."

Claude Weaver, Jr., a multi-talented senior from Price High, received the Navy's Science Cruise Award, and will spend a one week cruise with the Navy sometime this summer. Weaver effected an illustration of "Streamlining Dynamics."

Other awards and their recipients were: Sandra Rice (BTW) Microscopy Award; Marilyn Holt and Ruth Davis (BTW) The Mentor Award; Air Force Certificates to Paul Wimbush and Herman Cain (Archer) in electronics; Claude Weaver, Jr., (Price) in aerospace science; Annette Knox (Turner) in aerospace medicine.

Lawrence Jones and Emory Gre-



BEST OF SCIENCE CONGRESS—Washington High senior Billy White with his award winning entry at the Science Congress. He called it a "Com-

parison of the Set Theory With the Structure of Elements and Compounds." White will enter it at the National Science Fair in Kansas City, Mo. (Photo by Perry)

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GRAND AWARD WINNER— Chancey Pleas, Science Fair grand award winner, views his entry, called "A Plant Factory," with his science teacher, Miss Charlene Dupree. (Photo by Perry)

Fulton Science Fair Concludes

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
By HARMON G. PERRY

The first Science Fair produced by Negro elementary and high schools in South Fulton County closed out Thursday with apparent success as hundreds of students and adults viewed some 97 exhibits from the most simple scientific fact to the more complex.

Approximately 26 prizes, which included grand prizes on the high school and elementary levels were awarded Thursday at formal exercises in the auditorium of East Point Elementary School. The exercises were attended by principals, teachers, from the participating schools, as well as administrative officials.

Seventeen year old Chancey Pleas, a student from Fairburn High School, captured Grand Award honors with his exhibit called "A

Plant Factory." Young Pleas said his entry was an explanation of photosynthesis . . . a process of food making with green plants by putting together with light. A four member team from J. F. Beavers School in College Park was unanimous choice for Grand Award honors on Elementary level. The team consisted of Adolphus Lester, Beverly Price, Alfred Smith, and Baron Whitaker.

The J. F. Beavers entry was titled "Chemical Products," which

produced several useful items thru a series of mixtures. The team members produced silver polish, carbon paper, egg-white glue, and blue-black ink.

A demonstration of the Grand Award winning entries was given Thursday at the closing exercises. On hand to witness the demonstration were Mrs. P. D. Christian, a member of the Fulton County Board of Education, and Mrs. Myrtle Sinclair. Mrs. Sinclair awarded certificates of merit to each participating school.

The participating elementary schools were Bailey-Johnson, J. F. Beavers, East Point, Fairburn, Palmetto, and Stonewall. High School entries came from Bailey-Johnson, Fairburn, and South Fulton.

FIRST PLACE

(Elementary Schools)

Primary — Johnny High, East Point.

Intermediate — Eugene Bell, Stonewall.

Upper Elementary—Lester, Smith, Whitaker, J. F. Beavers.

SECOND PLACE

Primary—Pue and Astin, J. F. Beavers.

Intermediate — Wright, Wood Beavers, Fairburn.

Upper Elementary, Beavers, Wilcoxson, Fairburn.

THIRD PLACE

Primary—Samuel Rice, E. Point
Intermediate—Banks and Tille, East Point.

Upper Elementary — Melvin Peters, Bailey-Johnson.

HONORABLE MENTION

Michael Bowen, East Point
Benton and Brown, Bailey-Johnson.

FIRST PLACE (High Schools)

Peggy Lovelace, Bailey-Johnson.
John Coggins, Bailey-Johnson.
Linard Emerson, Bailey-Johnson.
4. Chancey Pleas, Fairburn.
Emma Passmore, Fairburn.

SECOND PLACE

Barnett, Dyer, and Trice, South Fulton.

George Brown, South Fulton.
Judith Willoughby, South Fulton.

Hammonds, Jackson, and Redding, South Fulton.

THIRD PLACE

Cecil I. Robinson, South Fulton.
Cleveland, Poole, and Ringer, South Fulton.

HONORABLE MENTION

Coke and Nuckles, Bailey Johnson.

Bobby Wisdom, South Fulton.



SCIENTIST AT WORK— Dr. B. D. Mayberry, director of Tuskegee's Summer science training program for talented high school students, studies effect of radioactive substance on selected plants in Tuskegee radioisotope laboratory.



Atlanta Daily World
RESEARCHERS PAR EXCELLENCE ... during Meharry Medical College's 6th annual Student Research Day Program are complimented by University of Chicago's head pathologist, Dr. Robert W. Wissler (second from left) who spoke to Meharry's student body on "Pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis from the Viewpoint of an Experimental Pathologist." Copping 4th annual Awards for Excellence in Student Research from a field of 38 tyro medical scientists were left (right) Detroit homemaker Susie V. Chapman, senior dental student, whose paper, co-authored by

Senior's Subject: *Miami, Fla.* **'Tranquil' Rats**

dat. 3-18-61
 This is one of a series of stories on young Dade scientists who will compete in The Miami Herald's seventh annual South Florida Science Fair in Dinner Key Auditorium March 22-25,

John C. Taylor of Rushville, Indiana, was entitled, "Roentgenological Investigation of the DMF Ratio of the Complete Dentition"; Nashville homemaker, Eveline Odum, senior nursing student, whose paper was entitled, "A Laboratory and Clinical Study of Disinfection of Rectal Thermometers on a Pediatric Ward"; and junior medical student, Charles Innis of Bronx, New York, whose paper, co-authored by Theodore Yarboro of Fayetteville, North Carolina, was entitled, "The Experimental Production of Thyroiditis in Rabbits." — (Photo by Gunter)

The Miami Herald
P. 9-A
 Eighteen-year-old Margaret Singleton has learned that time and patience are the most important factors in scientific research.

For the past two years, the young biologist has labored tediously over a complicated experiment measuring the effect of tranquilizers on the body of a rat.

"I fed one rat thorazine, commonly known as a tranquilizer, and another rat normal food," she explained. "Then, I carefully observed what happened"

OUR YOUNG SCIENTISTS



Biologist Attends Mays High School

... Margaret has won first prize in 4-H contest

—Herald Staff Photo by KEN KRATO

The Miami Herald

Margaret's findings will be entered in the annual South Florida Science Fair.

"I found, that there is a definite effect on some of the internal organs of the rat fed with thorazine," she said. "Especially, the liver."

Scientific projects like Margaret's rat experiment may someday lead to useful medical knowledge in treating human beings with similar drugs.

"I concluded if the tranquilizer had a bad effect on the liver of the rat, it would also have a similar effect on the organs of man," Margaret explained.

Science is not the only interest of the pretty Mays High School senior. Last month, she received first prize in the Dade County 4-H Fair for her exhibit of homemade aprons and bedroom slippers.

Margaret's extra-curricular activities include Student Council president and member of the debating team.

The daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Singleton, 14500 Jackson St., Richmond, Margaret plans to enroll in South Carolina State College. She's looking forward to a career in medical research.

Noted Scientist to Speak at Avery for Kappa Service

Oklahoma City, Okla.
The Oklahoma City Langston Alumni chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity will climax its 24th year of guidance by presenting Dr. Samuel Proctor Massie, Fisk university chemistry department head, at the 10:50 a.m. worship service Sunday, April 30, at the Avery Chapel A. M. E. church. The young men and women who have been following Kappa's Guide-Right will be special guests at this service and other youth of high school age are urged to attend.

Following the Avery presentation, Dr. Massie will address a Sunday afternoon vesper on the Langston university campus. He formerly served the university for six years as chairman of the department of chemistry, before returning to his alma mater, Fisk, where he has served for the past seven years. During his Langston tenure he was elected president of the Oklahoma Academy of Science.

Did Military Research

A native of North Little Rock, Ark., where he received his elementary education, he has gained wide acclaim as a scientist and writer. He received the B. S. degree in chemistry from AM&N

college in Arkansas, and the M. A. degree from Fisk. At AM&N he served as an associate professor and acting head of the department of mathematics and physics for one year. From AM&N he went to Iowa State where he earned the Ph. D in organic chemistry following a 2½-year interruption for military research centering around war gases, the atom bomb and antimalarials.

Attends Switzerland Confab

In 1955, the accomplished scientist was one of two liberal arts scientists sent by the National Science Foundation to the 14th International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry in Zurich, Switzerland, where he presented a paper on his research. He was the only scientist of Negro ancestry among the 2,000 visitors.

His research interests are in organic chemistry, particularly the synthesis of drugs. During the past six years, Fisk university has received 14 grants from 7 agencies totaling \$93,800 to support research under his direction. Approximately 14 students have received master's degrees under his direction during this time and the research has resulted in six papers published in the Journal of organic chemistry and six papers read before the '58 Southeastern Regional meeting of the American Chemical society.

11th Grader Wins Award In Science

Pittsburgh, Pa.
MARSHALL, Tex.—Richard A. Williams, chairman of the first Science Fair at Wiley College, has announced that James C. Evans, 17-year-old 11th grade student at Rhoades High School in Jonesfield, has been named the winner of the Navy Science Crusier award.

His exhibit, a design and construction of a water purifying system, was judged very outstanding.

He will be sent by the college to compete in the National Science Fair in Kansas City next month.



SAMUEL P. MASSIE



At that time the noted chemist explained that the extracting of cortisone from the soy bean is nothing new, since it has been done for years, adding: "We do not claim credit for the discovery of the drug; only for a simple method of producing it synthetically."



COMPLETING \$2,338,000 DEAL.—A \$2,338,000 deal was consummated by this handshake when Dr. Percy L. Julian, left, sold his internationally famous research laboratories to Smith, Kline and French, Philadelphia pharmaceutical firm of which Walter A. Munns, right, is president. Dr. Julian, one of the nation's outstanding organic chemists, will continue to operate the Chicago laboratories but will be relieved of the heavy administrative responsibilities thus enabling him to devote more time to actual research and experimentation.—ANP photo.

Julian sells firm for \$2,338,000

ulants and drugs used in treatment of arthritis and other inflammatory diseases.

Baltimore

DR. JULIAN became associated with Smith, Kline and French in 1954, when Julian Laboratories began a co-operative research program with the Philadelphia firm. In this arrangement, Dr. Julian's firm worked with scientists at SKF to develop work in steroid chemistry.

Baltimore

In 1951, Dr. Julian gained international attention for his discovery of a new method of extracting cortisone, miracle drug for treatment of arthritis. The Julian method made it possible to extract the drug from the soy bean.

Chicago American
CHICAGO — (ANP) — Dr. Percy L. Julian, famed scientist who has made outstanding contributions in the field of steroid chemistry, last week sold his Chicago chemical laboratory to Smith, Kline and French Laboratories for \$2,338,000 in cash.

The sale of Julian Laboratories, Inc., will enable Dr. Julian to devote more time to research.

Julian Laboratories, which will operate as a subsidiary to the Philadelphia based SKF, produces steroid medications, such as growth stim-

Journalist Guild \$2,338,000 Handshake

Norfolk Va.
\$2,338,000 deal was consummated by this handshake when Dr. Percy L. Julian, left, sold his internationally famous research laboratories to Smith, Kline and French, Philadelphia pharmaceutical firm of which Walter A. Munns, right, is president. Dr. Julian, one of the nation's outstanding organic chemists, will continue to operate the Chicago laboratories but will be relieved of the heavy administrative responsibilities thus enabling him to devote more time to actual research and experimentation. (ANPhoto)